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OLD SERIES—VOL. LXIII—NO 3,944 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898. SERIES—VOL. XV—NO 794

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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,

BRYAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The OBSERVER is the leading advocate in North Carolina of the policy of turning out the present Goldbug-Fusion Government, now disgracing the State, by a reunion of the whites whom VANCE led to victory. It is for WHITE REUNION against BLACK FUSION.

It opposes any political movement by Democrats outside of the Democratic organization. It stands by every plank in the Chicago platform, as the true expression of Democracy. Accepting the restoration of "White Supremacy" as the paramount issue, it believes that the Democracy should lose no time in shaping its course to that end. It is plain that the blacks, who rightly drew the color line in the late election, will not assist the whites in the restoration of white supremacy. It is equally plain that the Republican allies of the blacks, who have demonstrated their negrophilism by thirty years of fusion with the blacks, will not assist in restoring white supremacy. The Observer therefore favors consideration of the question, "How shall the reunion of the two wings of Vance's Democracy be effected," so that the masses of the Democratic party may be justly represented in the next Convention. It is unalterably opposed to fusion—that is, to any political combination which requires a sacrifice of Democratic principles as duly expressed by the party.

Daily Edition, $3 50 per annum.
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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.
E. J. HALE, Jr., Business Mang'r

OBSERVER, 1898.
(In clipping leave on date.)

We Have Received a Car Load

Consisting of 121 BUCK'S Cooking Stoves and Ranges.

We are prepared to furnish these to reliable parties for CASH or on the installment plan.

They are THE BEST, as you can see by careful examination of the minutest details of their construction.

Come and See Them.

Look out for the children's BUCK'S Jr. Range contest. One to be given to the girl under 14 years of age, who gathers the most Buck trade mark advertisements cut from the town papers, between April 1st and May the 15th.

The other for the girl who makes the most English words from BUCK'S Trade Mark.

SEE CUT ABOVE.

This Contest Closes July 1st.

Huske Hardware House

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

The War Revenue Measure.

Following is a synopsis of the provisions of the war revenue bill, as it came from the conference committee of the Senate and House:

The tobacco schedule is as follows: In lieu of the tax now imposed by law a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobaccos and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturers per thousand on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand: $1 per thousand on cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand; $3.60 per thousand on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, and $1.50 per thousand on cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand. Provided, that in lieu of the two, three and four ounce packages of tobacco and snuff, now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing one and two-third ounces, two and one-half ounces, one, three and one-third ounces, respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

The compromise proviso in regard to the taxation of the stock on hand is as follows: There shall be assessed and collected, with the exceptions hereinafter in this section provided for, upon all the articles enumerated in this section which were manufactured, imported and removed from factory or custom house before the passage of this act bearing stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the tax thereon, and cancelled subsequent to April 14th, 1898, and which articles were at the time of the passage of this act held and intended for sale by any person, a tax equal to one-half the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or custom house, and the tax levied in this act upon such articles. Dealers having on hand less than 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 20,000 cigars or cigarettes on the day succeeding the date of the passage of the bill are relieved from the necessity of making returns and thus relieved from the necessity of paying the tax.

For the expense connected with the assessment and collection of the tobacco taxes, there is appropriated $100,000. The commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to employ internal revenue agents, in addition to the number now authorized.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds are taxed each $6; those whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and 100,000 pounds $12, and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds, $24; dealers in other tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds, $12. Those selling their own products at the place of manufacture are exempted from this tax. Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds, $6, manufacturers whose sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000 pounds, $12; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 pounds, $24; manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars, $6; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 and not 200,000 cigars, $12; manufacturers whose sales exceed 200,000 cigars, $24. Any person who carries on the business for which special taxes are imposed by this act, without having paid the special tax is made guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty being a fine of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment for not more than six months or both.

It is provided that until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished, the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of internal revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes may be imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax and shall be affixed to all packages containing such articles on which the tax imposed by this act is paid.

Bonds.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required, to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $100,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in donomi nations of $20, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The bonds are to be the first offered at par as a popular loan.

The conference report added the following proviso: That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided, may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one tenth of one per cent. of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of preparing, advertising and issuing the same.

Coinage of Silver Bullion.—Following is the provision in regard to the the coinage of silver bullion: The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars, as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than $1,500,000 in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury, purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14th, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner for the purposes named in said act.

Tea.—There shall be levied, collected and paid upon tea, when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound.

The changes regarding tea makes the duty operative with the act, instead of July 1st, as it passed the Senate.

The House accepted these Senate provisions: Allowing rebate of 7½ per cent. on the sale of stamps, for fermented liquors, instead of 5 per cent. as provided by the House, imposing special taxes, etc., with an amendment striking out insurance agents, and also making the tax as to theaters apply only to cities exceeding 25,000 population, the provision relating to stamp taxes on life insurance policies, but reduced to 8 cents for each $100 of insurance, to be paid only once, at the inception of the policy, and a corresponding reduction on weekly payment insurance; the proprietary medicine and perfumery amendments of the Senate, with a reduction of the tax of about one third; the Senate amendment providing that stamps be fixed on medical articles that are sold in stock, as when such articles are sold by the retailer; the Senate amendments imposing an excise tax of ⅛ of 1 per cent. on corporations refining sugar or petroleum, measured by their gross receipts exceeding $250,000; and also the Senate amendment imposing a stamp tax of 1 cent on the sale of each sleeping and parlor car ticket sold by the company issuing the same; and also the Senate legacy and inheritance tax. The House receded from its tonnage tax provision.

The Senate accepted these House provisions: Placing the increased tax on fermented liquors stored in warehouses; the certificate of indebtedness and loan provisions of the House, with a reduction in the amount of bonds authorized to $400,000,000. The House accepted the Senate amendment imposing a stamp tax on all speculative sales on stocks and produce exchanges.

The Senate accepted the House exemption of receipts from stamp taxes, and receded from its amendment imposing stamp taxes on articles sold under a trade mark or any name or designation not open to general use.

Gen. Shafter's Career.

Major General William Rufus Shafter, commander of the United States army of invasion into Cuba, says the New York Times, was recently described by his life long friend, Senator Julius C. Burrows, as "every inch a soldier, and just the man to clean the Spaniards out of Cuba." Since their youth Senator Burrows and General Shafter have been close friends, having come together in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, in the winter of 1859, when Burrows was a tutor and Shafter a student in the Prairie Seminary.

The son of a pioneer farmer, William R. Shafter was born in the town of Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, Mich., October 16, 1835. With scant educational opportunities, the future General toiled on his father's farm until he attained his majority. By that time he had saved sufficient money to carry him through the winter term at the Prairie Seminary. He returned to agricultural pursuits, but the monotony of a farmer's life was irksome to his ambitious spirit, and the outbreak of the civil war found him ready and eager to become a soldier.

At the first opportunity that presented, young Shafter tendered his services as a private. He was a fine specimen of manhood physically, hardy, athletic, a dashing rider, and very handy with a gun. Persons in local authority appreciated his worth, and he was commissioned first lieutenant in Company I of the Seventh Michigan Infantry. He was mustered into service a few days after the repulse of the Federal troops at Bull Run; and from that time to the present he has been in the military service of the United States.

One of the first engagements in which Lieutenant Shafter's company participated was the battle of Ball's Bluff, which resulted in disaster for the Union forces. Fortunately, the Michigan militia emerged from the battle in fair condition and rendered effective service with McClellan in the peninsula campaign. At the battle of Fair Oaks Shafter was wounded, but he so distinguished himself that the commanding general said in his official report: "Lieutenant Shafter, of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, in charge of the pioneers, was slightly wounded, but kept the field and furnished a beautiful exhibition of gallant conduct and intelligent activity." Lieutenant Shafter remained with the Seventh Infantry throughout the peninsula campaign and until its close at Malvern Hill.

In the summer of 1862 the Nineteenth Michigan Regiment was organized and Shafter assigned to it, with the rank of major. The regiment joined the Western army and for a year or more saw a great deal of hard service in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the official reports of the Middle Tennessee campaign Major Shafter is praised for meritorious conduct and specially mentioned as "one of the most deserving officers of the Nineteenth Infantry." Together with other Federal officers he was captured by the Confederates, but his gallantry in battle had been so conspicuous that his captors allowed him to retain his horse and side arms. He was a prisoner of war for three months, and was exchanged in May, 1863.

Soon after Major Shafter's return to his command he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and this promotion was speedily followed by two successive brevets, the first as colonel in recognition of his gallantry at Fair Oaks and the second as brigadier general for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Thompson's Station. He served for about a year as lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth, and was promoted to be colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment of colored troops. He remained in this latter command until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service November 2, 1866.

Prior to his retirement from the volunteer army, however, Colonel Shafter was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the forty-first United States infantry, and his connection with the regular army has been unbroken ever since. In April, 1869, he was transferred from the forty first to the twenty-fourth infantry, and during the next few years he was actively engaged in Indian campaigns and along the Mexican frontier. In every station with credit.

He was promoted by President Hayes, in 1879, to be colonel of the first United States infantry and he held that rank for about eighteen years. During nearly all of this time he was in command of the troops at Angel Island, Cal.

On May 3, 1897, Colonel Shafer was promoted to be brigadier-general of the United States Army, and was assigned to the command of the department of the Columbia. Soon afterward he was transferred to the department of California, becoming the department commander at the same station where he had for so many years been post commandant.

With the development of plans for the invasion of Cuba the President and Secretary of War began to look about for suitable leaders. Prominent among the eligibles was General Shafter. President McKinley made him a major-general of volunteers on the 4th of last month, and he was assigned to command the troops in the Santiago de Cuba campaign. "Put Shafter on the island," said Senator Burrows to Secretary Alger, "and I will guarantee that he will speedily clean out Cuba from end to end."

BEAVER DAM ITEMS.

BEAVER DAM, June 25, 1898.

The wet weather augmented "Gen. Green's" forces until he is almost master of the field, but some very severe battles will be fought in the next few days between "hoe hands" and the general's force.

Mr. R. F. Hall bid farewell to friends and old scenes last week, and started back to Alabama.

On June 19th, with all its glory of a full grown summer day, with all the fragrance our sunny southland affords, was enacted a scene of beauty and radiance that overshadowed all other events of a similar nature in our community. Mr. J. V. Starling, of Falcon, N. C., led to the hymeneal altar, Miss Marcia E. Hall, of Clay Fork, N. C., the pretty and accomplished daughter of ex commissioner Morris Hall. The parlor was bedecked with flowers and evergreens, an emblem that we live in a land of sunshine and cheer, and a token of the happy event that was to be celebrated beneath their amaranthine bowers. At just half past nine o'clock, Rev. W. M. Page took his place—all ready for the solemn task that he was to perform. Then Mr. A. J. Hall with Miss Laura R. Hall led the way into the parlor; then came the bride and groom, looking so happy and lovely, that we almost forgot that we were at a real meeting—only a fairy meeting. But it was a real wedding. The bride so lovely, leaning on the arm of her chosen—the groom—he tall, handsome and brave, with an expression of the face that spoke to all, that he would die if need be for the protection of his lovely bride, and she tall, graceful and refined, attired in organdie, with golden curls, angelic like. Surely an impressive, but a beautiful scene to behold—pledging their love, life and all, for each other and to each other.

They will make their future home at Falcon, N. C., for a while at least, we do not know how long. We wish them a long and happy life.

News is very slim now, nobody very sick, no one getting drunk, and no one fighting, and consequently no court news. But, alas! all are trying to get married before the war stops. Yes, they are getting there two at a time. It is as refreshing to see the bright-eyed, rosy-cheek, sweet country lassies smile at their best fellows, as a shower of rain in a July drouth; yes, these are happy times in far away Beaver Dam. It seems like old bachelors and old maids are to be an unknown quantity in our "diggings" in the future.

We are still a free silver Democrat, and will stand by our leaders through thick and thin, on the Chicago platform. We believe if that platform was enacted into laws, that we would have the best government in the world. Yes, it certainly would be ahead of Mr. McKinley's "wave of prosperity." The wave hit us at last when the war came in full blast—a grand thing for the rich and a curse for the poor. The slowness with which the war has been pushed on shows where the bond holders are. Mr. McKinley, the good, pious, President, who can not do any thing for fear that he will do wrong is a forceable reminder of the work of the bondholders. Oh! for an Andrew Jackson to lead us out of the Egyptian bondage. JACK.

RANDOM REMARKS.

BY SHAWEN.

WOMEN.—The household and the social realm are no longer adequate as the scope of feminine life. Many occupations are available to women, by which they can maintain themselves and even provide for others. Marriage is less a matter of involuntary acceptance than of yore; the heart can be consulted concerning it, without the affright that used to cause a rarity of spinsterhood. But beyond the matter of self-interest, women are enlarging more and more in affairs of general concern looking to the betterment of the world. An impetuous progress has been established which is not to have retiring ebb but keep due on to its accomplishments, whether the masculine gender applauds or censures it. The prudent man will have very little to say unless he is favorable to the new conditions, for, if he be otherwise in utterance, he will be overwhelmed. Women, not kings, can do no wrong. But they must still be loved. There may be considerable satisfaction in being "Mrs. President" or "Mrs. Chairman" at a woman's club, but these don't go to the heart, which will forever seek endearment and whispered titles that entirely impoverish the most exalted designations. Conditions, surroundings change; but the female heart isn't courting any metamorphosis; it will hover ever near and seek the paradise of love, just as of old, in the primal time, as it will also when time and eternity are one. Therefore, the wisdom to be borne in mind by woman is that omnipotence exercised its chiefest care in beautifying woman's nature, bringing to its completion simplicity, daintiness, amiability and the like ineffable qualities. Let the progress of the sex be unobstructed. But if they would have and hold the love of men, let them, inside the home, not fail to be as our grandmothers and our mothers were.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a billious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys be affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from Diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. King Bros.

The Bankruptcy Bill Explained by Mr. Hoke Smith

Atlanta Journal.

Mr. Hoke Smith returned to the city on Saturday afternoon, having been present in Washington on Friday when the Senate passed the bankruptcy bill. He gave the following outline of the bill to a reporter of the Journal.

"The bill which has just passed the Senate provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. The object of the voluntary bankruptcy feature of the bill is to enable men who have become insolvent during the recent depression to free themselves from their liabilities and to have an opportunity to start over again. The prime object of the involuntary procedure is to defeat preferences given within four months before the time when petitions are filed.

WHAT THE BILL IS.

"The bill was the result of the work of a conference committee composed of Messrs Hoar, Lindsay and Nelson, from the Senate, and Messrs. Henderson and Ray from the House. It went to the Senate as the unanimous report of this joint committee and was passed without opposition. I believe that it will pass the House also without substantial opposition, and I have no doubt it will receive the approval of the President during the present week.

"The district courts of the United States are given jurisdiction over bankruptcy proceedings with concurrent jurisdiction in the Circuit courts. The assets of bankrupts are to be administered through trustees designated by the judges of the United States court assuming jurisdiction, and the judges are also to be aided in their administration by the respective District court judges.

VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

"A petion for voluntary bankruptcy can be filed at any time after one month from the approval of the President of the bill. Any person may after the expiration of one month subsequent to being adjudged a bankrupt file his application for discharge in the court of bankruptcy in which the proceedings are pending. The judge is required to hear the application for discharge and to discharge the applicant unless the bankrupt has committed an offense punishable by imprisonment under the provisions of the act, or who has with fraudulent intent concealed his true financial condition, and in contemplation of bankruptcy destroyed, concealed or failed to keep books, accounts or records from which his true condition might be ascertained. To obtain a discharge the consent of creditors is not required, nor is it necessary that bankrupts should pay any percentage to creditors.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

"The bill gives the grounds upon which a person can be forced into involuntary bankruptcy as follows:

"'Acts of bankruptcy by a person shall consist of his having (1) conveyed, transferred, concealed or removed or permitted to be concealed or removed any part of his property with intent to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors, or any of them; or transferred, while insolvent, any portion of his property to one or more of his creditors with intent to prefer such creditors over his other creditors; or suffered or permitted, while insolvent, any creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and not having at least five days before a sale or final disposition of any property affected by such preference or discharged such preference; or made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors; or admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground.'

PETITIONS AGAINST INSOLVENTS.

"'A petition may be filed against a person who is insolvent and who has committed an act of bankruptcy within four months after the commission of such act. Such time shall not expire until four months after the date of the recording or registering of the transfer or assignment when the act consists in having made a transfer of any of his property with intent to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors for the purpose of giving a preference as hereinbefore provided, or a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, if by law such recording or registering is required or permitted, or, if it is not, from the date when the beneficiary takes notorious, exclusive or continuous possession of the property unless the petitioning creditors have received actual notice of such transfer or assignment.'

WIPES OUT ALL PREFERENCES.

The important feature of the involuntary bankruptcy procedure is that it wipes out all preferences given within four months prior to the procedure for an adjudication of involuntary bankruptcy.

"The bill also declares that a person shall be deemed insolvent within the provisions of the act whenever the aggregate of his property, exclusive of any property which he may have conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, with intent to defraud, hinder or delay his creditors, shall not at fair valuation be sufficient in amount to pay his debts.'

"The bill also excepts from involuntary procedure a wage earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil.

"The bill also protects the bankrupt in his homestead and exemptions provided for by the laws of the respective States."

A Kindly Prayer.

A little girl in a Pennsylvania town, in saying her prayers the other night, was told to pray for her father and mother, who were both very ill, and for one of the servants, who had lost her husband. She faithfully did as she was told, and then, impressed with the dreary condition of things, added on her own account: "And now, oh God, take good care of yourself, for if anything should happen to you we should all go to pieces. Amen."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Champion Shot of the World.
Miss Annie Oakley writes: "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and it does all if not more than you claim." It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, aching, nervous or sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Tribute to Dr. Kingsbury.

Atlanta Constitution.

We are glad to print this tribute to the scholarly editor of the Wilmington Messenger—Dr. T. B. Kingsbury. It is sent us by Mr. John R. Morris, the author, and good verse it is, and the man merits it:

"All or'rous sweet from books, your name's preserved;
For, lurk of perfume, lurking 'neath the print.
Your keen and finer smell is quick to scent;
And, where less lettered mind no beauty sees,
O'er printed leaf your facile hand is passed
And creeping lilies creep all o'er the page,
Alert and nimble is your pen to-day
And critic's soft and supple feats performs;
Ye', threescore, full, and ten, almost complete,
Have 'tured you where the purplings of the
All 'langrous o'er some mistiness of gold,
Fold softly from before the evening star."

The Old Confederate's Dream on Decoration Day.

Written for the Observer.

One morning in May, the day of all days
In the year the dearest to him,
With his head on his crutches propped up for a pillow;
Disdaining the present because the past
Is always so dear to him,
Lay an "Old Confed" on a green grassy bank, 'neath a wide weeping willow.

On the tree-top, on the tenderest tendrils swinging so jauntily,
A young Robin Red Breast sang a sweet roundelay;
Sang it so charmingly, yes, sang it so sweetly, so enchantingly,
The leafy-shade turned into twilight at noonday.

All then was still again, no voice nor sound was heard, under the spell of shadow and dream,
Save where the rustling leaves softly the breezes stirred,
Or sound of sweet humming bird, on gossamer wings,
In the soft golden air, so often he heard.

Off with the boys in grey again, he fain would go foraging,
Or fishing, alone on some rock-riven stream,
When down with his head on his crutches, he went fast asleep again,
To dream out the dearest delightfullest dream.

The queens of our Southland, reigning queens in their own right, on thrones of their own,
Rank upon rank—row upon row, in rapt vision he saw
Returning instinctively, lovingly, with their daughters as dear to them,
As Ruth was to Naomi—Ruth the devoted young daughter-in-law:

With faces all radiant, beaming, all shining,
As much like angels, as ever poor mortals were known,
With wreaths of fair flowers in their fingers so deftly entwining,
The rarest of blossoms that ever in fair Eden were blown.

With eyes like Seraphin, in deepest devotion,
Now scanning the head-boards, or gazing the green graves among,
When lo and behold! he saw like a sunburst, in the bluest of skies above,
Where the brightest of haloes o'er our dead heroes hung.

All o'er the level lawn, livid with living green,
With flowers, a host of them, all moving appeared,
Groups of them, troops of them, some were just sweet sixteen,
Some grey, with their white locks, to his old heart endeared.

True to their mission still of gentle of tender ruth!
Awake now! not in slumber the old soldier dreamed;
With pansies strewn for remembrance, sweet violets for truth,
Lo! each green mound, the rarest mosaic it seemed.

Should there be those who might think this an idle creation
Of an old soldier's fancy, the lone hours beguiling,
Consider the day may be his last "Decoration,"
And cease then to doubt his dearest day dream reveling.

D. MORGAN MCENDREE.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. King Bros.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARYMAN.
5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Ambulance Train.

A special train passed through here Wednesday over the A. C. L., going to Tampa, carrying the Red Cross ambulance corps.

A. & M. Scholarship.

The examination for scholarship entrance to the State Agricultural and Mechanical College will take place on July 14th, conducted by County Supervisor H. E. King.

Lieut. Tillinghast.

Second Lieutenant J. B. Tillinghast, of Co. A, Second Regiment N. C. Volunteers passed through here Thursday on his way to Sullivan's Island, S. C., to learn artillery practice.

A Railroad Wreck Wednesday Night

One of the big freight engines on the A. C. L. was derailed Wednesday night at Lucama, and in consequence all the trains went around by Wilmington. It was reported that the engineer was killed, but this was not so. Ten cars of watermellons, however, were smashed all to pieces. An open switch was the cause.

Settling an Estate.

Mr. C. W. Frazzell of Reidville Ga., is in the city for the purpose of trying to settle up the estate of his business partner, Chas. Bullock, who died in Georgia a week ago.

He has made a cash offer to the heirs of the deceased, who left no will, of $20,000, as his partner's share of the business. There are six heirs, a mother, four brothers, and one sister, all or nearly all of whom are living in Harnett county. They have not decided what course they will pursue in regard to the matter yet, but will probably send a representative to Georgia to look into the matter.

Mr. Frazzell says he and Mr. Bullock started into the turpentine business together in 1886 with $900 each and by hard work accumulated considerable property.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than B. E. Sedberry & Sons who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely sures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS
is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

McELREE'S
Wine of Cardui
has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible
FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES,
Irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves suppressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs $1.00 per bottle at your drug store.

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

SOME persons say it is natural for them to lose flesh during summer.

But losing flesh is losing ground. Can you afford to approach another winter in this weakened condition?

Coughs and colds, weak throats and lungs, come quickest to those who are thin in flesh, to those easily chilled, to those who have poor circulation and feeble digestion.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod liver oil with hypophosphites does just as much good in summer as in winter. It makes flesh in August as well as April. You certainly need as strong nerves in July as in January. And your weak throat and lungs should be healed and strengthened without delay.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

J. H. MARSH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office: N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D.D.S. THOS. M. HUNTER D.D.S

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

EDWIN R. MacKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
Fayetteville, N. C. Savannah, Ga.

ISAAC A. MURCHISON. WILLIAM H. POPE
MURCHISON & POPE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS
DRS. PATTERSON & BETTS,
DENTISTS.

OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

—AT—
The Hay St. Grocer's,
A LOT OF SOUTH LAND TOBACCO JUST RECEIVED.
—ALSO—
Jones Co. Yam Slips
—AND—
Norton Yam Slips,
— ALL FOR SALE CHEAP. —
A. S. HUSKE.
AGENT for BASKETS, CRATES, &c

Newberry's
Reliable
Low-Price
Furniture House,
CENTER OF CITY,
Thornton Block,
Fayetteville, N. C.
is the place to buy Fine Suits, Bed steads, Washstands, Bureaus, Chiffonier, Sideboards, China Closets, Cup boards, Safes, Lounges,

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 7, 1898.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."—*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

The Democratic Nominees for Judges of the Superior Court.

First District—George H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.

Second District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

For Congress, Third District—Charles R. Thomas, of Craven.

FOR SOLICITORS.

Sixth District—Rudolph Duffy.

Seventh District—C. M. McLean.

AT SANTIAGO.

Up to this writing (7 a. m. Monday) we have no definite information of the state of affairs at Santiago. Our Saturday's dispatches recorded the dearly purchased victory which General Shafter won when his gallant troops, largely the flower of our army, carried the outer works of Santiago, including the strongly fortified positions of El Caney, San Juan and Aguadores, and the lines of entrenchments between them. It would seem from maps and descriptions that these positions command the basin in which the city lies and, to a considerable extent, the harbor. It would appear that the first day's battle (Friday's) was fought by our troops without waiting for the bringing up of the siege guns. It is possible that on Saturday our troops, having reversed the captured entrenchments, held the enemy at arm's length while waiting for the arrival of the heavy guns, for which, at the opening of Friday's fight, the roads had not been quite completed. If so, the fact would account for the want of definite news concerning Saturday's operations. In other words, there was no general engagement, but the desultory firing which would occur under such circumstances.

Yesterday's dispatches contained the following:

THE BATTLE RESUMED.

Washington, July 2 —The President and Secretary of War, through a private dispatch, coming from the battlefield, learn that the engagement was resumed this morning and has continued all day. The wounded are coming in rapidly and the indications point to heavy losses. The dispatch does not indicate a decisive result in any direction.

It will be observed that the foregoing is unofficial. If an assault on the city itself had been made, it is almost certain that the Washington authorities would have had official information of it. Our dispatches this afternoon will doubtless clear up this point.

Details of Friday's Battle.

The Associated press correspondent at the front writes as follows, under date of July 1:

"A HOT TIME IN SANTIAGO TO MORROW."

The battle began just at daylight at a point about eight miles from Juragua, and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general order for an advance was issued by General Shafter at dark last night and by daylight every man in the army knew that a desperate struggle would come with the dawn. The news put the troops in a fever of excitement and the night was spent in cheering and singing, the popular strain being: "There'll be a hot time in Santiago tomorrow."

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

At 4 o'clock this morning hundreds of bugles rang out the reveille and before the sun had risen the great line was complete. To the extreme left was General Duffield, with the Thirty third Michigan, his command having reached the Aguidores bridge by train. Next, to the northeast was General Kent's division, a mile and a half from the sea and held as a reserve force. The centre of the line was held by a cavalry division which, until General Wheeler arrived at noon, was commanded by General Sumner. Owing to Gen. Young's illness, Colonel Wood, of the rough riders, commanded his brigade, which consisted of the First regulars, the First Volunteers and the Tenth regulars and one battalion of the Ninth regular cavalry, all dismounted, with the exception of two troops on the extreme right under Generals Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea. It had been arranged that General Duffield should make a feint of attacking Aguidores in order to draw attention from the main movement, and at 5 o'clock General Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of the First artillery under command of Captain Allyn Capron. Every man in the army carried three days' rations and ammunition to match and every one knew that he was not expected to return to camp until Santiago had fallen.

THE FIRST SHOT.

The first shot was fired from the battery at 6:40 o'clock by Captain Capron, whose son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the rough riders, was killed in the battle at Sevilla. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued for twenty minutes without response. Meantime the cavalry division had moved forward on the main Santiago trail, headed by a light battery of the second artillery under Captain Grimes. The movement of this battery was a heart breaking task, owing to the mud in the valley and a steep hill. Under the musketry fire of the cavalrymen the Spaniards in the little town of El Paso retreated and Captain Grimes's battery took up a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no artillery.

The town was surrounded by rough earthworks and lines of barbed wire. After the enemy had been driven from El Paso, twenty one shots were fired by Captains Grimes and Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it came with unexpected accuracy, the shots being from three and five inch rapid-fire rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's warships and mounted behind the fortifications. The Spanish gunners raked the hill on which El Paso stands and which meantime had been made the headquarters of General Sumner and the Cuban generals, Garcia, Castillo, Capote and Rabi. One shell struck a large storehouse, on the red corrugated roof of which stood ten Cubans viewing the fight. The roof fell and all the Cubans were wounded and three of them will die.

A detachment of 200 Cubans went forward from El Paso and then Colonel Wood, with the Rough Riders, the First and the Tenth cavalry, started down the hillside straight for the enemy's fortifications.

Captain Grimes's battery poured a steady fire into the Spaniards to protect Colonel Wood's advance. The dismounted cavalry passed on their way through the tangled grass and underbrush and half way down the hillside selected a good spot to halt, and from there opened and maintained for twenty minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries banged away, Captain Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications and the Spaniards pounding away at the hilltop with vicious persistence.

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hilltops and fell in a ravine beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves and before they could be moved seven insurgents were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time two Americans were killed and nine wounded. The Spaniards used smokeless powder and shot with much more accuracy than during the previous engagement. The wonder is that many more lives were not lost, as the opposition batteries were less than two miles apart.

Colonel Wood's command behaved with great bravery, firing steady and deadly volleys, with the enemy's shells screeching and bursting over their heads. Twenty minutes of fearfully hot work silenced the Spanish batteries. Ten shots were sent into them after they ceased firing, but there was no response and it is presumed that the guns were dismounted or the gunners driven off.

CONTESTING EVERY INCH OF GROUND.

Away to the left Gen. Lawton's division, with Chaffee's men and Capron's battery, was meantime fighting fiercely with the enemy entrenched in and about Caney. The Spaniards contested every inch of ground bitterly and fought with unexpected coolness and courage, but the irresistable onward movement of the Americans slowly forced them back upon and beyond Caney. About 11 o'clock the terrible fire from Captain Capron's guns and the muskets of the men broke the Spanish line and a retreat began toward the line of outer fortifications. The enemy took the trail known as the main Santiago road and Captain Grimes's battery immediately began pitching shells in ahead of the retreating men, while a detachment of 2,000 Cubans, headed by Garcia, started to cut off the retreat.

No report has yet been received from them. A large detachment of General Kent's reserves was sent to aid Gen. Garcia in this work, and it is probable that fierce fighting occurred.

JOE WHEELER TO THE FRONT.

At this time General Sumner had command of the centre, owing to General Wheeler's illness, but about 11:30 o'clock Wheeler started on the two miles journey to the front in an ambulance. About half way to the front he met a number of litters bearing wounded. The veteran, under protest by the surgeons, immediately ordered his horse, and after personally assisting the wounded into the ambulance, mounted and rode onward. The men burst into frantic cheers, which followed the general all along the line. By noon, although still very ill, General Wheeler had established headquarters at the extreme front and centre of the line and still holds his position. The hardest fighting of the day seems to have been on the right flank and heavy casualties are reported from there. The advance there was more rapid than at other points on the line, and General Chaffee's brigade was the first to cross the little San Juan river close to the line of outer fortifications.

At 2 o'clock Caney had not been entered by the American troops, but they had pushed on past it and it was theirs at any time they chose to march into it. At that hour General Shafter, whose headquarters for the day had been three miles to the rear, went forward to assume personal command of the operations. Some surprise is expressed that he did not wait for the siege guns before beginning the final attack, as those guns are still on the beach at Baiquiri. He decided yesterday that they were unnecessary and determined to strike at once.

SPANISH FOUGHT STUBBORNLY.

The Spanish fought stubbornly throughout and their retreat, though steady, was slowly and coolly conducted. They contested every inch of the way and fought with unexpected skill, their officers handling the troops with bravery and good judgment. As in all of their fighting so far, however, they did most of their work under cover, rarely showing themselves in large bodies in the open. All the retreats were toward Santiago and it is probable that by nightfall the entire force of Spaniards in the province of Santiago de Cuba will be within the city's walls with the exception of 4,000 men under General Pando, whose attempt to reinforce Santiago is believed to have been frustrated.

One part of the line of the American forces slept on captured ground and will renew the fight at sunrise. A hot day is expected.

The Sixth cavalry captured the first Spanish flag.

Captain Parkhurst's battery last night commanded the east side of Santiago from the hill. The eastern line of defence is practically wrecked.

The fighting yesterday was steady though the Americans were embarrassed by the heavy brush. The Spaniards made a brave spasmodic resistance. Much of the Spanish firing was by volley, while ours was mostly at will, each bullet aimed at a special target. It is impossible to estimate the Spanish loss.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

The situation at Santiago seems to demonstrate the truth of the view held by many from the first, viz: that General Shafter was sent to Cuba with a totally inadequate army. That is to say, he was landed upon Cuban soil with 16,000 men, and was expected with this handful to conquer everything in sight, in the face of a possible concentration of 100,000 Spanish regulars inured to fighting as their daily business.

It has been suggested that General Miles's aspirations had something to do with this slipshod proceeding. However that may be, it is plain that Shafter was forced to bring on a general engagement, in order to anticipate Pando's arrival, earlier than he would have done if he had had 30,000 men at his back instead of 16,000.

It is pointed out in some quarters that the movement of large bodies of troops by sea is a herculean task, requiring frequent ferrying. But in 1848, when our population was but a third of what it is now and our wealth but a tenth, say, General Scott landed 12,000 men on the distant shores of Mexico (near Vera Cruz) without the loss of a man and in one body. If our transport facilities are now proportionately inferior to what we had half a century ago, we have the stupid protectionist tariff laws and the silly ship registration laws with which the prevalent inferior statesmanship of Shafter's day has replaced that of Scott's, to thank for it.

Shafter was undoubtedly prevented from capturing Santiago in the battle of Friday by the fact that Cervera's fleet both contributed largely to the hostile fire which mowed down his advancing columns and would later command the city if he should succeed in capturing it.

It is possible that Shafter counted on Sampson's forcing the entrance to the harbor simultaneously with his land attack. If so, his somewhat querulous telegram (published by us yesterday) setting forth the insufficiency of his force expressed the result of his disappointment. Certain it is that as soon as Shafter's capture of the overlooking heights forced Cervera to take time by the forelock in his desperate attempt to escape from a trap, the game was beat from the bush for Sampson's marksmen to bag, Shafter was left free to deal with landsmen only, his attitude at once changed, and he promptly took advantage of the new situation to demand the surrender of his own appropriate enemy.

The announcement that General Miles would go with the reinforcements this week tends to confirm the truth of the suggestion that Shafter was given a sort of forlorn hope.

As the matter stands, however, he and Sampson must be credited with conjointly producing a most wonderful and glorious result.

Before the Tide Turned.

Washington Post.]

There has, however, been a very bad quarter of an hour, as the French say, preceding the good news. There may not be, and probably will not be, any necessity for rushing the reinforcements to Gen. Shafter, which, throughout a long and anxious Sunday, had been the one topic of consideration with the President and the Cabinet. The day had been marked by almost continuous councils of war.

Gen. Shafter's long silence was broken by an ominous dispatch. This cablegram, for which the President and the members of his Cabinet had waited until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, after a night of anxious vigil, was of a nature to explain its delay. It was at once taken to the White House, where it was laid before the President. As it was finally given to the public, it was serious enough, but in the meantime, the President himself had edited it, so that the worst features of the situation should not be known. Even in its mutilated state, it contained the confession that Gen. Shafter would not be able to take the city with the force at his command; that the American losses up to date would aggregate a thousand, thus realizing the worst predictions; that the Spanish were making sorties upon our troops, and that they were also keeping up a constant fire upon our trenches. Other difficulties were hinted at in the bad condition of the roads and in the illness of several Generals.

PLANNING FOR SHAFTER'S RELIEF.

Under such circumstances the relief of Gen. Shafter became a matter of pressing moment. Telegrams flew in all directions. Troops were ordered to be placed in instant readiness, owners of vessels were informed that ships must be had at any cost, and finally the decision was reached to impress into the government service transports at any and all ports. The result of all this effort is that 18,000 men could be sent to Gen. Shafter within the next forty eight hours. Gen. Miles talked of sending 50,000 men and 75,000, if need be. Unfortunately, this would be impossible. Even the 18,000 decided upon are not all in first class condition. They still lack many essential details, but in view of the crisis which seemed to confront the government, these shortcomings were not taken into consideration.

It was arranged that the five or six transports at Tampa should start at once; that the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which is at New York, should go immediately to Newport News to take on board 2,000 men from Camp Alger; that the Yale and the Harvard, now returning from Santiago, should carry back cargoes of living freight; that Gen. Schwan's brigade should go from Miami, and even Gen. Lee's division, which was to be held for the Porto Rico expedition, should be sent from Jacksonville. If transports could not be obtained, the warships of the navy were to be used to convey the soldiers. In other words another large army was to have been gathered from all the camps and rendezvous in the United States, even though a most liberal estimate showed that it could not reach him for five or six days, possibly a week.

Happily all these men are not likly to be needed, but the War Department will not halt in its preparations. The army, if not needed at Santiago, will proceed to Porto Rico, which is to be the next scene of victory.

Fayetteville Military Academy.

We have received the catalogue of the Fayetteville Military Academy, and are glad to observe evidences of the flourishing condition of this admirable Institution.

The fall term of this school will open on Wednesday, September 7th, 1898 The aim of the principal, Dr. Samuel W. Murphy, is to educate in the highest and fullest sense of the term; to develop a gentlemanly character, while imparting a thorough scholarship. In discipline the endeavor is to govern by influences that rule in well ordered homes, appeal being chiefly made to the manly instinct of the students. The Fayetteville Military Academy furnishes to those who follow it throughout, a solid and complete foundation for the pursuits of after life. In addition to the usual English branches, a thorough course is studied in the Greek and Latin languages by those who wish to take a full collegiate course.

As mathematical studies are indispensable on account of their infinite varieties in their practical application, there is required the strictest course of training in arithmetic, in algebra and geometry, with their innumerable adaptions to trigonometry as applied to surveying, to navigation, to engineering, etc.

The Business Department of the F. M. A. affords young men an excellent opportunity of learning book keeping, commercial accounts and penmanship, both plain and ornamental.

Great attention is paid to young pupils. The principal, knowing the importance of a firm and strong foundation, will pay special attention to the classes of the little boys.

Dr. Murphy is a man of go ahead tendencies, and he has shown that he is determined, regardless of expense, to make the F. M. A. stand on a level with the best institutions in the country. He devotes his whole time to the instruction and supervising of the classes in the departments of his school. He has taken care to secure excellent teachers of real accomplishments in manners as well as scholarship, men "apt to teach," and who are fully competent to perform the duties assigned them.

Physical Culture will be made a feature of the school during the coming scholastic year. Capt. C. A. Short, who is a teacher of successful experience, has been engaged as a teacher of history, book keeping and physical culture. Mr. James C. MacRae, Jr., and Capt. Short, both of whom are enthusiastic athletes, will be of great assistance to the Cadets in the gymnasium and field athletics.

The F. M. A. will reopen next September, we understand, with most auspicious prospect. Parents who are in search of a good school for their boys will find it to their advantage to communicate with Dr. Murphy.

Notes From Maxton.

Miss Ross Smith, of Little River Academy, is visiting Miss Sallie McLean, of this place.

Drs. McNatt and Croom reported two cases of diphtheria in town yesterday, two colored children. One died late yesterday. Diphtheria in our midst is giving our people much concern, and every effort will be made to stamp it out in its incipiency.

G. B. Patterson returned yesterday from Wilmington, after a few days mingled with pleasure and business by the sea.

Miss Lillie Lineberry, of Fayetteville, is the guest of Mrs. A. J. McKinnon.

Miss Bonney, principal of the female department of Red Springs Seminary, is spending a few days here, the guest of Mrs. Ed. McRae.

MAXTON, N. C., July 4, 1898.

The barns and stables of Hon. D. A. Patterson, living two miles in the country, were destroyed by fire Saturday night. A large lot of fodder, hay, corn and oats were destroyed together with three hogs confined in pen near by. The work was that of a fire fiend who was seen to run from the building after applying the torch.

Mr. Tom Watson, son of Capt. Tom Watson of Blue Springs Township, died at Red Springs late Saturday evening. His death was rather sudden from rheumatism.

The three months' old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Woolard died yesterday at 12 m. The interment will take place this morning at the cemetery, Rev. Wm. Jones conducting the funeral service.

Items from Adjoining Communities of Bladen and Cumberland Counties and St. Paul's.

ST. PAUL'S, N. C., July 5, 1898.

Mrs. Neill McCormick was quite sick last week, but we are glad to know she is rapidly improving at this writing.

Mr. L. Shaw and Mr. Robert McGeachy spent Monday in Lumberton.

Mrs. Kattie Campbell, who lives 3 miles south-west of St. Paul's, is quite sick.

Mr. Edwin Campbell, of King's Mountain, N. C., is visiting in this community.

Rev. D. P. McGeachy filled his regular appointment at the St. Paul's Presbyterian church last Sunday. He also preached at the McDonald school house in upper Bladen in the afternoon at 4 p. m. There will be services at this school house every first Sunday evening during the summer months.

DIED.—Miss Katie McMillan departed this life at her home at McArthur's Mill, Cumberland county, on last Sunday night. She was about 90 years old. B.

Death of Mrs. Cook.

Mrs. Mary F. Cook, widow of the late Col. John H. Cook, and eldest daughter of the late John D. Starr, died at her home on Hay street Saturday morning at 5:40 a. m. in the 76th year of her age.

She leaves four sons, Col. W. S. Cook and Messrs. J. P., H. L. and A. J. Cook, and four daughters, Mrs. J. G. Davis, of Asheville, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Arcadia, Fla., Mrs. Emma Owen, Fayetteville, and Miss Nellie Cook, of Wilmington, all of whom were with her except Mrs. Smith, who is sick and unable to come.

Mrs. Cook has been a patient sufferer for many months and has borne her afflictions with that fortitude characteristic of the humble christian.

The community deeply sympathizes with Mayor Cook and the rest of this bereaved family in the loss which, it is felt, all have suffered.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

MONTROSE ITEMS.

The farmers are still battling with General Green, but the indications are that the enemy will soon be driven from the field Crops are doing fine, but are beginning to need rain.

The public schools for this year in Quewhiffle township have received the Solar Plexus blow. The committee have just given an order for school charts to go in five of the school houses of this township, costing $30 each, and to be paid for out of the public school fund for this township. The average amount of public money received by each school here is only about $50 per year, then when $30 of this is expended for a chart it leaves only $20 for that school, which of course, is not worth having taught as it would hardly pay for one month. Thus the poor children are deprived, for another year, of the opportunity of going to school, and that too for an article, which in the writer's estimation (and he has had some experience) is worthless. How long will the tax-payers of North Carolina tolerate such waste of their hard-earned dollars.

On June 27th, Mr. Malcom Monroe, one of this community's oldest and most respected citizens, died at his home near Sandy Grove church. He had been afflicted with heart disease, but was able to superintend his farm until about three weeks before his death, when he was confined to his bed. All that loving hands and medical skill could do to restore him was done without effect. He continued to sink until 2.30 p. m. on the day he died, when it was noticed the end was at hand. The family were hastily summoned to his bedside and for nearly six hours he lingered between life and death and then his spirit took its flight —The funeral services were conducted by Rev. D. Fairley, who preached a very impressive sermon, after which the body was laid to rest in peace by his wife, who died 23 years ago. Truly a good man has passed away. He was born in January, 1825. At an early age he connected himself with the Presbyterian church. In 1860 he was married to Miss Margaret Patterson. The marriage proved a happy one until 1875, when she died, in the meantime seven daughters were born to them, all of whom still live; five of them are married; but two still remain single, and his death left them with no protector save Him who has promised to temper the cold wind to the shorn lamb. PAT MARION.

July 2, 1898.

RED SPRINGS ITEMS.

RED SPRINGS, N. C, July 5, '98.

W. F. Williams, McLeod and Singleton and others bought the privilege of drawing off the water and fishing in Neill Brown's pond near here, and several from Greensboro, Fayetteville, Richmond county, Lumberton, &c., came and had great sport and caught many fine fish.

The Antioch Presbyterian Sunday school celebrated its 66th anniversary July 2nd —people there from several counties. Rev. C. E. Hodgin delivered a fine address on The Inspiration of the Bible. He exchanged pulpits with Rev. D. W. Fox last Sunday.

W. Frank Blount is here in the interest of the Institute, &c.

Willie Fife came Saturday—will remain awile.

Miss Mary McKinnon is expected home Wednesday evening

RED SPRINGS, N. C., July 4, '98.

The Hotel Townsend is rapidly filling with guests for the summer.

Programmes for the Deacons' and Elders' Institute are out. The date is fixed for July 29th to August 5th. Extensive preparations are being made and indications are that it will be the best and largest attended Institute in the history of Red Springs.

Billy Williams, the popular president of the Red Springs Lumber Company, has a profound contempt for the fellow who goes in pursuit of the "finny tribe" with a number of poles and a bucket of bait. He don't fish that way, the process is too slow. Within forty-eight hours he can capture everything in a mill pond ranging in size and species from an old rusty moccasin to a twelve-pound trout. He and a number of mill men in this section invited several friends to assist in fishing the pond of Neill A. Brown last Friday and Saturday. About seventy-five persons engaged in this sport. Fayetteville, Greensboro, Maxton and Lumberton were largely represented, and about one thousand fish were caught. Many funny incidents occurred notably among which was the ducking of Editor Branch of the Citizen. He appeared on the scene clad in a crash suit of delicate hue. This was more than the crowd could stand, and he was soon floundering in eight feet of muddy water. Col. N. A. McLean, of Lumberton, addressed the crowd at noon, and admonished them not to drink too much water, while enjoying the sport.

Your evening OBSERVER is in great demand here. B.

Lively Time at Hope Mills Last Week.

Our correspondent at Hope Mills sends us the following:

HOPE MILLS, N. C., June 29th, '98.

The Hope Mills Brass Band have reorganized and recruited to their full instrumentation. Last night when they reported for rehearsal, leader F. H. Cotton gave the command, "Boys, get your horns and national music and 'double quick' to the A. C. L. depot, we must give the soldier boys a time." Soon the shrill shriek of the whistle was heard, and as the train pulled in, the band, loaded to the mussle with patriotism, turned loose a regular "Vesuvius" charge of Dixie, it struck the mark, and an explosion, such as has never been heard in this country, followed. Not satisfied with this, the gallant band poured in a "broadside" of "Red White and Blue," at short range. Flags, caps, and handkerchiefs filled the air, and everybody yelled themselves hoarse. "God bless the band," was shouted by an officer on the rear platform as the train pulled out. Then the band withdrew from the scene to congratulate the bass drummer, who had succeeded in knocking out both the heads in a thirty dollar drum.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Soldiers Pass Through.

Three hundred and six recruits from Baltimore, on their way to join the Fifth Maryland Regiment at Tampa, passed through here at 9:30 p. m., last week. They ate supper here, which consisted of coffee and hard tack. A large crowd assembled at the A. C. L. depot to bid them god speed. The Fifth Maryland have been ordered to Cuba immediately, so these boys may be in battle in a week or two.

An Explanation.

The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures. It is America's Greatest Medicine, and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Married.

Mr. Wade Sanders and Miss Effie McLauchlin were married Wednesday afternoon in this city.

Nomination of Mr. Thomas.

Hon. C. R. Thomas, of Newbern, was yesterday evening nominated for Congress by the 3rd Congressional District Convention at Clinton, on the 14th ballot.

Change of C. F. & Y. V. Schedule.

We call attention to the change in the C. F. & Y. V. time table. Train No. 2 arrives at 11:40 a. m. and leaves at 11:50 a. m. Train No. 1 leaves at 4 p. m. instead of 4:05.

Lieut. Shipp.

The press despatches tell of the death in battle Saturday of Lieutenant William E. Shipp of the regular army. He was a son of the late Judge William E. Shipp. Lieutenant Shipp was a brave and gallant soldier and his death will be mourned throughout the state.

The National Educational Association meets in Washington City July 7th to 12th.

Round trip from Fayetteville including $2.00 membership fee $12 60. A fine opportunity to see Washington and meet with teachers of the United States.

River News.

The Hawes left for Wilmington Monday morning. She had as passengers Mrs. Ralph Jessup and children on their way to visit Mrs. Jessup's parents and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davis of Florida on their way to meet relatives at Elizabeth town.

Cumberland Boys in the Battle.

Two Cumberland boys were in the terrific battles around Santiago: Second Lieutenant Alexander Williams, of the Second Regulars and private Everton Wicker of the cavalry regulars. Both are splendid specimens of humanity, and we are sure gave a fine account of themselves. We trust that these escaped harm.

June Dispensary Report.

Stock on hand June 1, '98,		$3,015.54
Purchases for June,		1,529.81
		$4,545.35
Stock on hand July 1st, '98,	$2,891 70	
Sales as per vouch'rs,	2,416 75	
	$5,308 45	
Gross profits,		$ 763 10
Expense,		213 40
Net profit,		$ 549 70

Soldiers at Home.

The following members of the Second Regiment came home Saturday and returned to Raleigh Monday morning:

Corporal Landon Jones, privates N. M. Raynor, Clarence Fisher, Wm. Widdifield, Neill McLauchlin and Owen Lockamy. Also corporals L. McInnis and John Watson, of Co. F, both of Lumber Bridge. This is probably the last we will see of our soldiers for some time, as the Second Regiment is to leave Raleigh this week.

Funeral of Mrs. Cook.

The funeral of the late Mrs. M. F. Cook took place Sunday at 6 p. m., the services being held at the Presbyterian church, the pastor Rev. H. T. Graham officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. Nash. A great concourse of citizens were present and escorted the remains of this good woman to their last resting place.

Peace to her ashes.

Honorary Pallbearers.—Dr. T. D. Haigh, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, W. E. Kyle, B. C. Gorham, W. G. Hall, R. McMillan.

The casket was borne by the following sons and grandsons and one nephew of the deceased: W. S. Cook, H. L. Cook, A. J. Cook, J. P. Cook, Leon Cook, H. C. Davis, E. G. Davis and George Johnson.

A Soldier Comes Home and is Arrested—Very Properly Discharged.

Private Owen Lockamy of Company F., (Lumber Bridge) Second Regiment, arrived home Saturday afternoon to spend Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lockamy. He had hardly set foot from the train when Township Constable Maultsby put a warrant in the hands of the Sheriff for his arrest, charging him with assault, with intent to kill, on his son, Chas Maultsby, several months ago. Deputy Wheeler served the warrant on the boy and took him before 'Squire Overby.

Meantime a crowd had gathered outside the magistrate's office and were expressing their indignation at the arrest. Sheriff Geddie, hearing of the circumstances of the case, went in person to 'Squire Overby's office and ordered the release of the young man. He was immediately set free and will return to his company to-day. Young Maultsby, as well as young Lockamy, are both privates in the second regiment and are said to be on good terms now.

Constable Maultsby's feelings as a father no doubt got away with his better judgment.

Those Dreadful Sores

They Continued to Spread In Spite of Treatment but Now They are Healed—A Wonderful Work.

"For many years I have been a great sufferer with varicose veins on one of my limbs. My foot and limb became dreadfully swollen. When I stood up I could feel the blood rushing down the veins of this limb. One day I accidentally hit my foot against some object and a sore broke out which continued to spread and was exceedingly painful. I concluded I needed a blood purifier and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time those dreadful sores which had caused me so much suffering, began to heal. I kept on faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my limb was completely healed and the sores gave me no more pain. I cannot be too thankful for the wonderful work Hood's Sarsaparilla, has done for me." MRS. A. E. GILSON, Hartland, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Big Storm Prevents the Bombardment of Santiago.

Hobson and His Men Have Been Exchanged.

Santiago Still Refuses To Surrender.

Camara's Fleet Arrives at Suez—The Pope Calls Upon The Emperor of Austria to Obtain Peace—Six Hundred Wounded On The Way To Key West.

Peace Demanded.

By cable to the Observer.

London, July 6.—Advices received from Madrid state that peace will be demanded by the people today.

On to Cuba.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Chattanooga, July 6.—Three regiments have broken camp and started to reinforce Gen. Shafter. Gen. Brooke and his staff return this afternoon.

No Attack To Day.

By telegraph to the Observer,)

Washington, July 6th.—Gen. Greely says that a big storm is raging off Santiago and this will prevent the army and fleet today making a joint attack.

The Pope Appeals for Peace.

By cable to the Observer.

Vienna, July 6.—The Pope appeals to the Emperor of Austria as a catholic sovereign to assist Spain to obtain an honorable and a lasting peace.

The St. Paul Sails this Afternoon.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, July 6.—The eighth Ohio arrived here this morning and will embark immediately on the St. Paul. Capt. Sigsbee expects to sail at five o'clock this afternoon.

The Wounded Arriving.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Key West, July 6.—The Red Cross steamer Iroquois arrived here this morning bringing three hundred and twenty wounded from the front. They were transferred to hospitals here instead of being transported to the North.

Washington, July 6.—Gen Shafter informs the War Department that the steamers Iroquois and Cherokee have sailed with over six hundred and twenty-five wounded aboard for Key West.

Camara's Squadron.

By cable to the Observer.)

Ismailia, Egypt, July 6.—The machinery of the Spanish battleship Pelayo is disabled at this point which compelled her to stop for repairs. The other vessels of Camara's squadron proceeded through the canal.

Suez, July 6.—Camara's fleet arrived here to-day. Camara has been notified by the Egyptian government that he must leave port within twenty four hours. Camara is also notiffed that he will not be allowed to coal.

Hobson and His Men Will be Exchanged Tomorrow.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 6.—The War Department received a message this morning from Gen. Shafter, saying that he was just in receipt of a message from General Toral, commanding at Santiago, agreeing to exchange Lieutenant Hobson and his men. The exchange will be made in the morning. He refused to exchange yesterday Hobson and his men will be brought to this country. Gen. Shafter also reports all quiet. Gen. Young will leave to-day for Key West. Gen. Hawkins is wounded in the foot. The other commanders are well.

LATER.

Washington, July 6.—A despatch to Adjutant General Corbin says that Lieutenant Hobson and his crew have been exchanged.

Madrid News.

By cable to the Observer.)

Madrid, July 6th.—An official dispatch from Havana says that the Americans made another attack on Tunas. The enemy fired over one thousand projectiles damaging several houses and wounding five Spaniards. The batteries forced the Americans to withdraw.

Cable communication with Santiago has been restored. The Americans made an attack on shore yesterday wounding seven men. The military organizations have decided to telegraph congratulations to the Spanish troops at Santiago and present medals to them, also to Cervera's troops.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. LAW, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago St. Louis New York Boston Philadelphia

A Terrible Sea Disaster—A Big Ship Goes Down With 600 Souls.

By cable to the Observer.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 6.—The Allan Line Steamer Grecian has just entered this harbor with the ship Cromartyshire in tow. The latter reports that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the fourth she collided with the steamer LaBourgogne, New York to Havre, carrying eight hundred passengers, in a dense fog, sixty miles south of Sable Island. The great steamship sank almost immediately. Only two hundred people were saved, among whom was one woman only. All the ship's officers were drowned.

Linares Still Declines to Surrender.

By cable to the Observer.)

Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—There is much confusion among the refugees at Santiago. The British and Austrian consulates are besieged by hundreds, imploring a chance to leave. In many cases frightened Spaniards offer money for permission to leave. There is a panic among those unable to leave. The British consul and family decline to leave. The Archbishop of Santiago advised Gen. Linares to surrender, and receiving an unfavorable answer, cabled to Madrid, but he has received no answer from there.

Breaks with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 50c, $1, 500 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy of your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 2 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING!

Miscellaneous.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 6.—The resolution introduced in the Senate, thanking Commodore Schley, went to the committeee on Naval Affairs, who will report to whom the credit of the victory is due.

New York, July 6.—The cruiser Yankee arrived here this morning from Key West.

Key West, July 6th.—It is reported that the Spanish warship Alphonso XIII. was captured while attempting to run the Havana blockade.

Washington, July 6.—The Senate vote on Hawaiian annexation will probably take place to-morrow. Everything points to a majority in favor of annexation.

By cable to the Observer.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 6th.—A large number of refugees from Santiago are disembarking from recently arrived foreign warships.

Sick headache, billousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. King Bros.

Promoted.

Private R. G. Jones, of Co. A, Second Regiment N. C. Volunteers has been promoted to

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 7, 1898

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. Shearer---Davidson College.

J. A. and M. H. Holt---Oak Ridge Institute.

Fayetteville Drug Store---Soda water, &c.

King Bros.---Wiping out Spanish atrocities.

H. L. Cook, Commissioner---Sale of valuable land.

H. L. Cook, Att'y.---Complete saw mill outfit for sale.

Ledbetter Bros.---A shirt front that attracts at ention.

Huske Hardware House---Laths, Lime, Hair, Cement.

Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.---Fash ion Sheets for August.

The Situation.

From Monday's Daily.

There is glorious news for this Fourth of July. Cervera's entire fleet in Santiago harbor is destroyed. How it was done or when was not known this morning, as no official report had been received, but it is a fact, learned from other sources.

The government had been without news for over thirty-six hours when at noon yesterday the following discouraging dispatch was received from General Shafter:

"Playa del Este, July 3, 1898.
Camp Near Sevilla, Cuba, 3d.

"To the Secretary of War, Washington:

"We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defence is so strong, that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand men, but the list has not yet been made. There is but little sickness outside of exhaustion from the intense heat, and the exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday, and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. The wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of the rain, but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill, and will probably have to go to the rear to day. General Young is also very ill and confined to his bed. General Hawkins was slightly wounded in the foot during a sortie the enemy made, which was handsomely repulsed.

"The behavior of the troops was magnificent. General Garcia reported that he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis, and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that General Pando has arrived at Palma and that the French consul, with about 400 citizens, came into his line yesterday from Santiago. I have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

[Signed] "SHAFTER,
"Major General."

The dispatch speaks for itself, and as Adjutant General Corbin said, tells what a desperate fight our gallant troops have been in. It was received at noon to day, after a lull of nearly 36 hours in the official information from the field.

Upon the receipt of the above dispatch hurried orders were given for re enforcements for Shafter, Gen. Miles saying that 75,000 would be sent if necessary.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning (Monday) Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen left the White House hastily, and going directly to the Department, posted the following upon the bulletin board:

"It is reported to-night on what is deemed to be reliable authority that Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet to day engaged the Spanish fleet of Cervera and entirely destroyed it.

CONFIRMED.

A press dispatch from Washington this morning says:

The following dispatch was received at the War Department:

"Playa del Este, July 3.—Siboney office confirms the statement that all of the Spanish fleet except one warship was destroyed and burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Captain Smith, who told the operator. There is no doubt of its correctness.

(Signed) "ALLEN,
Signal Officer."

The information contained in the above statement was received early in the evening, but it was not announced officially until several hours later.

The news sent by both General Shafter and Lieutenant Colonel Allen was received with intense satisfaction. It was taken to indicate not only that Admiral Sampson had accomplished magnificently the task to which he had been set, but it also clearly proved that General Shafter was in a much stronger position than the War Department officials had been led to believe.

Details of the destruction of Cevera's fleet have not been received at this writing, by either the War or Navy Department. Whether Sampson's ships entered the harbor and there attacked and annihilated the Spanish squadron, or whether Cervera made a desperate dash past the sunken Merrimac to the ocean beyond, in the hope that he might be able to save at least a part of his fleet, has not been officially ascertained.

Adjutant General Corbin voiced the feelings of every one of the officials when he said: "I don't care how the fleet was destroyed. It was destroyed. That is enough for me. It is great news for the Fourth of July."

The fleet of Admiral Cervera was one of the finest Spain possessed. Three of the vessels, the Almirante Oquendo, the Vizcaya, and the Christobal Colon, were modern armored cruisers of the first class. The Vizcaya was of 7,000 tons displacement, 340 feet long, and heavily armored.

The Almirante Oquendo was in almost every respect a duplicate of the Vizcaya.

The Christobal Colon has a displacement of 6,840 tons and was 328 feet long. Her main armament consisted of two 10 inch, ten 5 inch rapid-fire guns, six 4.7-inch and four torpedo tubes. She was capable of a speed of 20 knots and carried a complement of 450 men.

Of the remaining vessels of the fleet, the Furor and the Terror were torpedo boat destroyers and the Reina Mercedes was an old vessel that was sunk a short time ago by a shell from Sampson's fleet.

Yesterday afternoon the following dispatch was bulletined:

"General Shafter telegraph:

"Playa del Este, July 3.—Early this morning I sent a demand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will be surrendered."

This contradicts the report that General Shafter has fallen back.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Graphic Description of the Destruction of the Spanish Fleet.

The complete annihilitation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish Admiral Cervera with 1,600 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock today on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands have been captured; that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our first Phillippine expedition had landed—this is in part of the wonderful record of yesterday's momentous and thrilling events.

The following is a more detailed account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet than we published yesterday afternoon:

Ten miles west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, July 3, 4 p. m., by the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, to Port Antonio, Jamacia, Monday morning, July 4, via Kingston, Jamacia, July 4, 4:45 a. m.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya, and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, lies today at the bottom of the Carribbean Sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair) and 1 000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American war-hips, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States navy. The Spaniards, when they found they would be permitted to live, adapted themselves comfortably to the situation, rolled their cigarettes and began playing cards among themselves.

The American victory is complete, and according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched, and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

BOLD DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships this morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction, or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor, and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line sending shot after shot into their blazing hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covering their decks with blood of the killed and wounded. At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their vessels toward the shore less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of war, and threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American chivalry, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hill side, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe. One after another the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor their cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore, ten or fifteen feet off Morro Castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship.

The Spanish Admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at the gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray bearded admiral and said to him:

"I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point, was the Cristobal Colon, but half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was waiting her. The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her aft guns. There was no possibility whatever for her escape, and while her fate is not definitely known at this hour, it can be readily imagined from the words of Captain Evans, of the Iowa, who returned from the westward with 340 prisoners from the Vizcaya just as the Associated Press despatch boat was leaving the Spanish flagship.

GAVE THE COLON SHEOL.

In answer to an inquiry, he shouted through the megaphone: "I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago, and the Oregon was giving her hell. She has undoubtedly gone down with the others, and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago to-morrow." Captain Evans, who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took the Vizcaya's officers and crew from the shore, said that to the best of his knowledge not one American ship had been struck.

There is no means of estimating the Spanish loss.

BOMBARDMENT AT NOON TO-DAY.

The following is the correspondence of Gen. Shafter demanding the surrender of Santiago:

Playa Del Este, July 4, 1898.
Hon. R A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 3.—The following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago:

Headquarters United States forces near San Juan River, Cuba, July 3, 1898, 8:30 a. m.—To the Commanding General of the Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba. Sir: I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W R SHAFTER.
Major G neral U S Army.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

Following is the Spanish reply which Col. Dorst has just returned at 6:30 p. m.

Santiago de Cuba, 2 p. m., July 3, '98.
His Excellency, the General Commanding forces of United States, San Juan River.

Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of today written at 8:30 a. m., and received at 1 o'clock, demanding the surrender of this city; on the contrary case, announcing to me that you will bombard this city and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender; that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message.

Very respectfully,
JOSE TORAL,
Commander in Chief Fourth Corps.

DEWEY'S REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

Manila, July 1.

To the Secretary of the Navy:

Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. They captured Guanama, Ladrone Islands, June 21st without resistance. They brought the Spanish officials and the garrison of six officers and fifty-four men to Manila.

On June 29th the Spanish gun vessel Leyte came out near Manila and surrendered to me, having exhausted her ammunition and food repelling an attack by insurgents. She had on board fifty-two officers and ninety four men, naval and military.

(Signed) DEWEY.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Santiago has not yet been bombarded. The time has been extended in order to give Shafter and Sampson time to confer as to the best means to proceed, and also to allow the 31,000 foreign residents and women and children to leave the city.

It is said that the Government at Washington has ordered Sampson to enter the harbor, in spite of the mines and forts, and to assist in the bombardment. It is announced this morning that this course will be pursued. The delay is also attributable to a desire that the re enforcements shall first reach Shafter. It is not known now when the bombardment will take place.

The Americans killed and wounded during the present engagement before Santiago will foot up the enormous total of 1800 men. Nearly one eighth of our entire force.

The morning papers contain no news that was not in yesterday afternoon's OBSERVER.

A press dispatch from Washington last night says:

This has been a comparatively quiet night at both the War and Navy Departments. Several dispatches were received by Adjutant-General Corbin from General Shafter, but their contents were not given to the public.

A message received from General Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panic stricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessaries of life. In one of his cablegrams General Shafter says:

"The town (Santiago) is in a terrible condition as to food. The people are starving. Rice is practically the only staple article of food they have."

Further along, in the same dispatch, Shafter says that the growing food crops in the vicinity of the city have already been utilized by the residents of the city and that the only growing article of food is a few mangoes.

Speaking of the troops under his command, General Shafter says: "The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

MADRID NEWS.

Dispatches from Madrid last night say:

Senor Sagasta, the premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated and that the Oquendo was burned and the Infanta Maria Teresa sunk and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war.

The cabinet council tonight after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war, with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cervera Attempted to Break Through The Blockade and Was Totally Destroyed.

NOT AN AMERICAN VESSEL LOST.

Santiago Asks For and is Given Twenty-Four Hours to Surrender.

Three of Spain's Finest Warships and Two Torpedo Boat Destroyers Sunk and the Admiral Dead—General Shafter Telegraphs the Wonderful News—Sagasta Says That Spain Will Continue the Fight—How the Army Received the News.

Glorious News from Sampson and Shafter.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 4.—12:30.—News has just been received that Admiral Sampson, two hours after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, entered the inner harbor under a full head of steam, where he is now anchored, waiting to bombard the town. Gen. Shafter wires that he is confident General Linares will surrender.

Shafter Telegraph the Good News.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Washington, July 4.—The following was received from General Shafter this afternoon:

"Playa del Este, July 4th—Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago.—

"WHEN THE NEWS OF THE DISASTER TO THE SPANISH FLEET REACHED THE FRONT, WHICH WAS DURING A PERIOD OF TRUCE, THE REGIMENTAL BAND PLAYED "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" AND "HOT TIMES IN THE OLD TOWN TO-NIGHT," THE MEN CHEERING FROM ONE END OF THE LINE TO THE OTHER.

"THE OFFICERS AND MEN ARE WITHOUT EVEN SHELTER OF TENTS AND HAVE BEEN SOAKING FOR FIVE DAYS IN THE AFTERNOON RAINS, BUT ALL ARE HAPPY.

[Signed] SHAFTER."

The Spanish Fleet Totally Destroyed—Not an American Vessel Lost—Cervera Killed.

By cable to the Observer.)

Off Santiago, July 4.—Five vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet have been destroyed by Admiral Sampson. Not an American vessel was lost. Santiago is likely to be surrendered to Gen. Shafter in a few hours. Admiral Cervera, driven to desperation by the steady advance of the Americans upon Santiago and the evident intention of Sampson to force the American fleet into the harbor, attempted the forlorn hope of pushing his fleet past the sunken Merrimac, and made a bold effort to run past the Americans. Sampson was on the alert and immediately ordered the advance from the flagship New York. The Americans steadily advanced, firing as they did so, receiving a terrific bombardment from the Spanish vessels. The firing of the gunners on the American ships was simply perfect, and three Spanish vessels were soon utterly destroyed. The Spaniards then became desperate and headed the two torpedo boat destroyers towards the beach in order to save the crews. They are now aground and are complete wrecks. It is said that Cervera is dead. One report says he committed suicide. It is generally believed, however, that he remained on his flagship and was killed by the explosion of her magazine.

Given Twenty-Four Hours to Surrender.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 4.—The Spaniards have asked for twenty-four hours time before the surrender of Santiago. Gen. Shafter gave the commandant of the city until noon tomorrow to surrender the city, and if not complied with he shall proceed to bombard Santiago immediately. Gen. Shafter has notified the war department that the bombardment was postponed on account of the suffering in the fated city.

Madrid News of the Battle.

By cable to the Observer.

Madrid, July 4.—The destruction of Cervera's fleet and the rout of the Spaniards in front of Santiago has bewildered the Spanish cabinet. Premier Sagasta, however, boldly says that Spain will pursue the war despite the losses sustained.

Surrounds Santiago.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Washington, July 4.—4 P. M.—Gen. Shafter wires the War Department: "My lines completely surround Santiago from the bay on the south of the city to a point on the San Juan river on the east. The enemy holds from the west bank of the river to the mouth then up to the railroad to city. Gen. Pando is some distance away and will not get into Santiago."

[Signed] "SHAFTER."

Sampson's Fourth of July Present---He Has Cervera.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, July 4.—4 p. m.—The Navy Department has just received a dispatch from Admiral Sampson, dated Sibony, July 3rd, 3 a. m:

"THE AMERICAN FLEET, UNDER MY COMMAND, OFFERS THE NATION AS A FOURTH OF JULY PRESENT THE WHOLE OF CERVERA'S FLEET. NONE ESCAPED. ONE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE AT ONE THIRTY THIS MORNING. AT TWO O'CLOCK THE LAST SHIP THE CRISTOBAL COLON, HAD RUN ASHORE WITHIN SIXTY MILES WEST OF SANTIAGO, BUT SHE HAS LET DOWN HER COLORS.

"THE INFANTA MARIA TERESA, THE OQUENDO AND VIZCAYA WERE FORCED ASHORE AND BURNED OR BLOWN UP WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF SANTIAGO. THE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS FUROR AND PLUTON WERE DESTROYED WITHIN 4 MILES OF SANTIAGO. AMERICAN LOSS 1 KILLED AND 2 WOUNDED. THE ENEMY'S LOSS IS PROBABLY SEVERAL HUNDRED FROM GUN FIRE, EXPLOSION AND DROWNING. I HAVE ABOUT 1,300 PRISONERS INCLUDING ADMIRAL CERVERA. THE KILLED WAS GEORGE H. ELLIS, CHIEF YEOMAN OF THE BROOKLYN.

(Signed) SAMPSON."

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Thoroughly prepares for all colleges.
Complete equipment and healthful location.
Courses Classical, Scientific and Mathematical
Teachers and pupils from one household, thus making the home element very strong.
Board and tuition $200 per year.
For illustrated catalogue address
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Fayetteville, N. C.
June 7, 1898-3m

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and other seasonable and refreshing drinks can be obtained at

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FRESH DRUGS and Careful Prescription Work.

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

J. A. McKETHAN, Manager.

Fashion Sheets for August have arrived, free to all.

All Our Patterns have been reduced.

25 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Vests at 5c. each.
15 " " " " " 10c. "
10 " " " " " 12½c. "
5 " " " " " 48c. "

1 case Beautiful Dimity, fancy colored, at 10 cents. 1 case Stylish Lawns at 5c.
We have just received a beautiful line of White Piques and Welts.
Ladies Crash Skirts, 39c. to $1.00 each.
Ladies' Black Serge Skirts, only $1.48.
A beautiful Twilled Silk, Steel-Rod Umbrella, only $1.00.
Beautiful line White Duck, 10 and 12½c.
Ladies' Corsets just received at 25, 50 and 75c. and $1.00.
Misses' Corsets only 50 cents each.
Every one ought to have a United States Flag. Big lot just received at only 5 cents each.
Beautiful line of Ladies and Gents' Sampson and Dewey Handkerchiefs at 10, 15 and 25 cents each.
Ask to see our 25 cents Carpeting—good thing for hall coverings.
Beautiful line Black Serges just received.
Medium 10-4 45 inch and 42 inch Sheetings.
Ask to see our new goods.

The Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Prices Guaranteed.

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Laths, Lime, Hair, Cement, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Stoves, Plows, Castings, Nails

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—AND—

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Pres. A. Q. HOLLADAY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Complete Saw Mill Outfit, Engine, Boiler, 11 Mules, Wagons, &c., For Sale.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Daniel Campbell, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book A, No. 5, page 415, the undersigned will expose to sale to the highest bidder, at time and place mentioned below, the following personal property, to wit: One Sergeant Saw Mill, carriage and fixtures, one Soule Steam Feed and fixtures, one 56-inch Inserted Tooth Circular Saw, one Cut-off Saw and fixtures, and Shafting, Pulleys and Belts attached, one Williamsport Edger, belts and fixtures, one Set of Shop Tools, two Lumber Trucks, one Saw Mandrel and Pulleys attached (for running large saw), one 5-ply 14-inch Belt 60 feet long, one Tanner & Delaney 40 H. P. Engine, one Tanner & Delaney 45 H. P. Boiler, all the belting attached to cut-off saw, four Log Wagons and fixtures, twelve Sets of Harness, eleven Mules, also all other property mentioned and conveyed in said mortgage.

Place of sale: At Mill, 2 miles from Endon, Quewhiffle township, Cumberland county.

Time of sale: Tuesday, July 26th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash
PAGE LUMBER COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgagees.
H. L. Cook, Attorney.
July 5th, 1898.

Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, rendered at the May Term 1898, in a case entitled A. H. Slocomb vs. John C. Kay et al., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, N. C, on

Tuesday, 2nd day of August,

1898, at 12 o'clock M, the following lands located in Quewhiffle township, said county, to wit: About 415 acres on Bettis Creek, bounded on the North by the lands of M. D. Bethune, on the West by lands of Murdock McLeod, on the South and East by lands formerly belonging to John McRae and now owned by John McLauchlin, said land formerly belonging to the estate of the late John McDonald and conveyed by him by will.

H. L. COOK,
July 1, 1898-4w Commissioner.

PEACE INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.

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Judge Geo. D. Gray, Culpeper, Va., says: "I sincerely believe it is the very best female school of which I have any knowledge." Illustrated catalogue free to all who apply.

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by the exquisite perfection of its color and finish is the one that you wear from the laundry work that is done here. Cuff, collar, shirt or shirt waist is sent home looking as fresh and perfect as the new article, and we are only too pleased that we can give gratification and satisfaction to our patrons.

LEDBETTER BROS.,
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'Phone 42.

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PURE FLOUR.

NO MEAL IN OURS.

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with each sack of flour only for a limited time.

TRY OUR LIBERTY BELL STARCH.

It requires no cooking.

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quick as possible, Uncle Sam will do now in Cuba. For a good, quick and invigorating bath there is nothing like a good, big sponge. We have everything in Summer toilet goods in sponges, combs, brushes, tooth and face powders, toilet waters, perfumes, soaps, &c., that you will need on your vacation.

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Petersburg, Va.

A. S. Huske, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

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Yours Respectfully,

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Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
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Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
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Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
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Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body.

For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

State Troops.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Raleigh correspondent of this morning's Wilmington Messenger says:—

Colonel Burgwyn orders the formation of the battalions of the Second regiment at 5 o'clock Friday for monthly inspection and muster.

Special order No. 56 by General Brooke, commanding the department of the Gulf, was read at dress parade to-day. It orders a general court martial to be held, beginning July 1st. The following are designated to compose the court: Major Wilder, Captains Percy Gray, Durham, Wagner and Cooper, First Lieutenants Gilmer, Durham, McAfee and Johnson, Second Lieutenants Cater, Farrior, Cowan and Deal. Lieutenant R. L. Gray, regimental adjutant is designated judge advocate. Battalion Adjutant S. R. MacRae will act as regimental adjutant pending the exercise by Gray of the duties of judge advocate.

General order No. 12 by Colonel Burgwyn was also read. It directs the attention of the regiment to Nos. 52 of articles of war, which are that any officer who shall use any profane oath or execration shall forfeit and pay $1.00; any enlisted man for the first offense of the same kind shall pay one-sixth of a dollar and for each subsequent offense a like sum and be confined twenty-four hours, the money to be deducted from his next pay and to be applied to the use of the sick soldiers of his company. Bringing to camp, selling or giving away whisky or beer, except for medical purposes, is prohibited. Those violating this order will be punished and the whisky or beer confiscated.

Colonel Burgwyn yesterday enlisted fifteen recruits and to-day a like number. The regiment needs only forty-five more. He expects these this week.

W. J. Ray, only 18 years of age, from Oakwood, Wilkes county, is insane. He was sound when he passed the surgeons a month ago. There is a bad case of jaundice.

At dress parade to-day not over 500 officers and men were in ranks. Company C had only the captain and seventeen men and Company I only two officers and twenty-five men, the shortage being due to sore arms.

Fifteen recruits for the First regiment left here this afternoon. George Nottingham, Alex. McGeachy and T. C. Walker, all of Raleigh, went to Jacksonville as pharmacists of the Seventh army corps and Fred Sharkley of Raleigh as tailor.

From Friday's Daily.

The Raleigh correspondent of this morning's Messenger says:

The Second regiment had monthly inspection and muster this afternoon and verification of the pay roll. The number of men in ranks was the largest ever present. The first battalion lacks twenty four of its war strength, the second battalion only four and the third battalion thirty two.

The number of recruits enlisted to-day was fifteen.

The council of administration has fixed scale of prices for all articles allowed to be sold at camp. Failure to observe this will be punished by stoppage of permits.

Chevrons for non commissioned officers arrived today.

Colonel Burgwyn has received a letter from a deserter. It is dated at Bests, Cherokee county. The writer says he deserted because two sergeants of his company told him it was to be disbanded and the men placed in other companies. He says he is sick with fever, deeply regrets desertion and begs the colonel's forgiveness, saying when he gets well he will return if the colonel wants him. He asks what will be his punishment.

A man named Norton, whose son deserted, appeared at camp today and stated he had come to enlist in his son's place. He is 42 years old, passed examination and was enlisted. He is a fine looking man. Colonel Burgwyn paid him a personal compliment for his family pride and public spirit.

Six officers were at first detailed to go from the Second regiment to Sullivan's Island, to learn heavy artillery drills, but only two have gone. It is not thought any more will be sent.

The negro volunteers ordered to Fort Macon for the Third regiment passed here today. There were 548. Next Saturday, or perhaps next Monday, 500 more will go. The adjutant general decided that forty shall go from Wilson.

Dr. Melchor, of Fayetteville, tendered the position of surgeon of the Third regiment, declines.

Senator Butler comes to the defence of Judge Clark in the controversy with President Kilgo, of Trinity college, and makes some sharp thrusts at the latter college, as kept up by the "trusts." He says the trusts tried to capture another North Carolina denominational college.

The Raleigh Post of this morning says:

The roll of field and staff officers of the negro regiment, the Third Volunteers, was made up Tuesday night. It will be as follows: Colonel, James H. Young, of Raleigh; lieutenant colonel, C. S. L. A. Taylor, of Charlotte; majors, Andrew J. Haywood, of Raleigh, and E. E. Smith, of Goldsboro; surgeons, Mask, of Wilmington, chief; M. T. Pope, Charlotte, and P. N. Melchor, of Fayetteville, assistant surgeons; regimental adjutant, David A. Lane, of Raleigh; battalion adjutant, Abe Middleton, of Fayetteville.

One of the above named Majors, E. E. Smith, was principal of the colored normal school of this city, and was minister to Liberia under Cleveland.

From Saturday's Daily.

THE SECOND REGIMENT TO MOVE NEXT WEEK.

A special to the Raleigh News and Observes of this morning says:

Colonel Burgwyn's regiment will be ordered south next week, so said Adjutant General Corbin. To just what point Col. Burgwn's regiment will go the Adjutant General declined to say. The chances are the regiment will go to Jacksonville and become a part of Gen. Lee's command. The understanding is that later on Col. Burgwyn's regiment will go to Porto Rico.

The Navy Department has promised Senator Pritchard to detail Lieutenant Morton of the Naval Reserves to command the Nantucket.

Private W. E. Ross, of the first North Carolina volunteers, has been discharged.

Paymaster Baird has been ordered to Fort Macon and Fort Caswell to pay off the troops.

The resignation of an officer of the Second regiment has been tendered. It raises the question whether the governor has the power to fill the vacancy. The army officer on detail here says the governor fills the vacancy.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in latter stages it furnishes prompt relief. King Bros.

Death of Mr. A. H. Williams.

News was received here late Wednesday afternoon of the death that morning at the residence of Maj. Thos. Hall in Cedar Creek, of Mr. Archibald H. Williams. The news caused much genuine sorrow in this city, as it will throughout the county, where the deceased was well known and very popular.

At the time of his death, Mr. Williams with his family, were living at Maj. Hall's house and engaged in farming.

The remains arrived here on the steamer Hurt Thursday morning, and were taken to the residence of Mrs. Alex Campbell, sister of Mrs. Williams, and from there the body was removed to St. John's Episcopal Church where the funeral service was conducted at 10 o'clock.

The deceased, who was about 38 years of age, leaves a wife and two children, a son and daughter, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

The pall bearers were: Messrs. E. L. Pemberton, T. J. Whitted, J. A. Pemberton, Jr., Clarence Sedberry, Oliver Evans and A. J. Cook.

Safe Blown Open and Robbed at Siler City

Mr. E. M. Judd, editor of the Hope Mills Chronicle, came in on the through freight Thursday from Siler City, and reports that the safe of Lambe & Teague, of that place, was blown open by burglars at about 1:30 this morning and robbed of $152.55. A small hole was bored through the door of the safe near the lock, and dynamite inserted. The explosion broke out window glass in the store and tore a hole through the ceiling and weatherboarding near the safe. Some darkies coming into town saw a light in the store and went to the hotel to report it, and while there, the explosion occurred, but the robbers got their booty and escaped before they could be captured. One of them was seen on the railroad by a man who was going to see what was the matter, and halted him, but he broke and ran. Parties are scouring the country in search of them, and they have also telegraphed to Burlington for bloodhounds.

Col. W. J. Woodward Honored.

The Wilmington Messenger of Thursday morning says:

Colonel W. J. Woodward, the newly elected Grand Vice Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of North Carolina, was given a reception last night by Jefferson Lodge No 61, of this city, of which Colonel Woodward is a member. It was a happy occasion, and a complete surprise to Colonel Woodward.

Last night was the regular meeting night of Jefferson lodge, and the colonel, with his usual Pythian ardor, was on hand. Then it was that he was greeted by a perfect shower of hospitality.

Mr. J. C. Morrison announced the reception, and tersely paid high tribute to the great efficiency and energy that has marked Colonel Woodward's career throughout as a member and officer of the order. He then made other entertaining remarks and closed.

Colonel Woodward responded in his usual jovial way, and interested his auditors thoroughly with a well constructed but short speech.

Ice cream and cake was next served and jolly conversation indulged in.

Murder Near Aberdeen.

A despatch last week says:

Twenty miles from Aberdeen, on the line of the Moore county and Western railway, J. T. Howie, a well known railway contractor, of Monroe, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by a negro who had been a laborer on the road, but who had been discharged. The negro has fled. Bloodhounds are after him. The negro had been ordered to leave the railway shanties. He returned and was again warned. Howie started in the shanty after him, when the negro shot him twice.

Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. MYERS, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE SITUATION.

From Thursday's Daily.

The steamer Newport bearing Major General Wesley Merritt, military governor of the Phillippines and his staff, beside the Astor light battery and companies H. and K. of the Third United States artillery and detachments from the signal corps, sailed yesterday for Manila.

The Newport will make an effort to overtake the third fleet of transports, which sailed on Monday, after the fleet reaches Honolulu, where the vessels will coal and take on fresh supplies before proceeding to Manila. General Merritt is very anxious to avoid an encounter with any vessel of the Spanish navy and will issue orders to the fleet at Honolulu to make all possible speed.

NEWS FROM DEWEY.

The navy department yesterday made public the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey, brought by the McCullock to Hong Kong and though undated, supposed to have been sent from Cavite June 23rd:

"No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17th. Five German, three British, one French and one Japanese men of war in port. The insurgents constantly closing in on the city. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, with thirteen of his staff, arrived May 18th by my permission on the Marshan. He established himself at Cavite outside the arsenal, under the protection of our guns and organized his army. The progress of Aguinaldo has been wonderful. He has invariably conducted the war humanely. My relations with him are cordial, but my conferences have generally been only of a personal nature."

WITH THE ARMY.

At the Front, on the Rio Guama, Second Crossing, Tuesday, June 28.—The preparations for a general advance of the American troops on Santiago de Cuba are being pushed steadily forward and troops of all branches of the service are being hurried to the front.

The front still rests on the second crossing of the Rio Guama river, on the road to Santiago de Cuba, in the rear of the crest of the Sevilla hills and a mile and a half back. The brigade of General Bates, the Thirty-third Michigan regiment, and a battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan regiment, which were landed yesterday by the auxiliary cruiser Yale, remain at Juragua or Siboney.

Strict orders have been issued about eating the great variety of tropical fruits — mangoes, oranges, etc. — in which the woods abound, the only exception being made in the cases of the milk from green cocoanuts, which is considered healthy and refreshing, and limes. Some of our men made themselves sick through eating fruit.

Our boys are cheerful in spite of the excessive heat, and the hard fare which thus far has been confined exclusively to coffee, hard tack and bacon, a diet hardly suited for the climate. Rice would make a splendid staple here. But the great deprivation is that both men and officers are suffering from the lack of tobacco.

SCOUTING PARTIES COLLIDE.

The men are remarkably steady and confident. The pickets show none of the nervousness which might be expected and there are practically no alarms or "phantom firing," on the lines at night. Two reconnoitering parties, one of the Ninth cavalry and the other Twenty-fourth infantry, collided this morning and several shots were exchanged, fortunately without accident, before their identity was established.

From Friday's Daily.

Matters at the front remain about the same. Gen. Shafter is waiting before Santiago for his artillery to be put in position and possibly for re-enforcements which only left Tampa yesterday. The whereabouts of the Spanish General Pando with his 10,000 men is not known but he is supposed to be marching for Santiago.

THE RE INFORCEMENTS.

A despatch from Washington says:

The second expedition from Tampa to reinforce Shafter appears to have encountered almost as many difficulties as the original expedition in getting away. It was confidently expected here that the start would be made from Tampa last Monday, but one difficulty after another has arisen to retard the movement, so that it was with a feeling of relief that the news came to the department from Tampa that the flagship of the expedition, the Hudson, has swung out into the stream and was ready to lead the procession of transports, which it is believed by this time, are under way, bound for Santiago.

EXPECT NEWS AT ANY MOMENT.

The situation at the close of the day was described by Secretary Alger as being such as to warrant him in entertaining the expectation of important news at any moment.

The opinion is held here that the navy will co operate in the attack on Santiago and that to that end part of Shafter's force is to move immediately upon Morro Castle to capture the forts and enable the naval launches to open the gateway into the harbor by removing the mines. The experience of the vessels while in Guantanamo harbor in pulling up the mines there is expected to very much facilitate similar work at Santiago.

No telegram came to the war department today from General Shafter and the understanding here is that he is employing his time to the best advantage in taking his artillery and making all ready for the final assault upon Santiago. It is not known how far the Spanish reinforcements have advanced since yesterday, but General Shafter has full knowledge of their movements, and it is believed is not likely to delay his attack until they have strengthened the garrisons at Santiago and by uniting with Linares.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

It was announced at the navy department this afternoon that the Spanish Cadiz squadron has paid the heavy Suez canal tolls and was about to proceed eastward through the canal. The advices only hastened the preparations making for the departure of Commodore Watson's eastern squadron. The commodore had reported to the navy department his arrival off Santiago and is in consultation with Admiral Sampson respecting the details of the cruise, which it is expected will occupy fully four months, provided the war endures that length of time.

A despatch from Siboney last night says:

General Shafter left his ship to-day and took up his headquarters with General Wheeler at the front. His appearance there gave rise to the rumor that an attack on Santiago would occur to-morrow, but the staff officers to-night say it is impossible to get the army in shape to strike a blow for several days.

About 2,000 troops are camped four miles east of the besieged city and the remainder of the forces stretch along the road from there to Juragua and Baiquiri. The advance forces are in a semi-circle, the left flank resting about two miles from those under General Chaffee.

THE FLEET.

The fleet lies silently and grimly waiting for the moment to come when it shall finally measure its strength with the harbor batteries. All day long four American men-of-war lay within a mile and a half of Morro's guns, but not a shot was exchanged. The sailors on board could almost have exchanged words with the soldiers ashore and the fact that the Spaniards did not risk a shot or two is taken to indicate that perhaps they are very short of ammunition. The Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana and New Orleans could easily have been hit as they lay almost motionless within such easy range, but Morro might have been a country school house for all the hostile demonstration it made.

Gen. Wheeler, in his official report of the battle of Siboney, gives the following list of casualties:

"First United States volunteer cavalry, strength 500; killed 8; wounded 34.

"First United States regular cavalry, strength 244; killed 7; wounded 8.

"Tenth United States regular cavalry, strength 220; killed 1; wounded 10.

"Total strength 964; killed 16; wounded 52."

From Saturday's Daily.

As our dispatches stated yesterday afternoon, and as Gen. Shafter stated in his dispatch also, published yesterday afternoon, the great action had begun. Gen. Shafter's brief telegram, received about noon, created the most intense excitement throughout the country. Brief as it was, it announced the opening of the bloody engagement.

During all that day of anxiety, not another word was received from Gen. Shafter until about 8 o'clock last night.

A dispatch from Washington says:

As the day wore along without bringing any news the anxiety increased, and the question was in every one's mouth: "Why did he not report?" Adjutant General Corbin's response was brief, but pointed: "He is fighting, not writing," and this was accepted as a likely and sound explanation. Just before 4 o'clock came a brief dispatch from Playa del Este, the cable station near Santiago. But it was from an engineer officer to General Miles and made no reference to the progress of the battle, merely referring to certain necessary material and live stock. On the whole the very absence of official news was regarded as rather a favorable indication, the reasoning being that this morning's engagement was but a heavy skirmish and that our army was feeling the enemy to discover and strike at his weak spot.

THE ANXIOUSLY EXPECTED DESPATCH.

At last the war department received the following from General Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"We had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 o'clock a. m. until sundown. We have carried their outworks and are now in possession of them. There is now about three quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 o'clock p. m. Will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many were killed."

THE DANGER OF THE SITUATION.

Unless Santiago has already fallen, the great danger to our army is the two Spanish armies, one under Gen. Pando, numbering nearly 10,000, and another from Holquin, it is said, 9,000, now supposed to be marching to the relief of Santiago.

A dispatch from Washington last night, referring to the first dispatch from Gen. Shafter, says:

Brief, as it was, it told the whole story that the first shot of the long expected crash of arms, probably the first great land engagement of the war, was underway.

It sent a thrill throughout official circles, from the highest to the lowest. Secretary Alger was the first to read it. He passed it to General Corbin, adjutant general of the army, and directed him to take it at once to the White House. General Corbin went to the President, carrying the original dispatch. He was back shortly, and then a bulletin was posted giving the dispatch verbatim. A great crowd of correspondents struggled about the bulletin board; messenger boys dashed off with dispatches; the clerks, men and women, turned from their desks and gathered at the doorways.

USING THE BALLOON.

General Miles also received another dispatch, sent quite early this morning from Shafter's headquarters, saying that the big military balloon was now high in the air, and was giving opportunity for observation over a great sweep of country. This in itself was of incalculable value to our troops.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

The War Taxes

The New York Herald prints the following synopsis of the leading taxes levied by the war revenue act:

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 14.

*Beer, ale and other fermented liquor, per barrel	$ 2 00
Tobacco—Manufactured, per lb	12
Cigars, cigarettes, over 3 lbs per 1,000	3 60
Cigars, under 3 lbs. per 1,000	1 00
Cigarettes, under 3 lbs. per 1,000	1 50
Tea, imports, per pound	10

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 1.

Bank capital, including surplus, over $25,000	$ 50 00
For each $1,000 over $25,000	2 00
Brokers in negotiable securities	50 00
Pawnbrokers	20 00
Commercial brokers	20 00
Custom house brokers	10 00
Theatres, museums, concert halls in cities of over 25,000	100 00
Circuses	100 00
Other shows and exhibitions	10 00
Bowling alleys, billiard rooms, per alley or table	5 00
Tobacco—Dealers—Leaf tobacco, sales between 50,000 and 100,000 pounds	12 00
Sales over 100,000	24 00
Manufactured—Sales under 50,000	6 00
Sales between 50,000 and 100,000	12 00
Sales over 100,000	24 00
Manufacturers of cigars—Sales under 100,000	6 00
Sales between 100,000 and 200,000	12 00
Sales over 200,000	24 00
Stocks, bonds debentures, certificates of indebtedness issued after July 1, 1898, per $100 face value	05
Transfers of stock, per $100 face value	02
Sales of merchandise for present or future delivery on exchanges, per $100	01
Bank check or sight draft	02
Bills of exchange (inland), time draft and promissory note, money orders, for each $100.	02
Bills of exchange (foreign), letter of credit, drawn singly, per $100	02
In sets of two or more for each bill	02
Bill of lading or receipt for any goods to be exported	10
Bill of lading to be issued by express and transportation companies, per package	01
Telephone messages, charged at 15 cents or over	01
Surety bonds	50
Certificates of profit, memo showing interest in corporation, or transfers of same, per $100 face value	02
Certificate of damage and certificates of port wardens or marine surveyors	25
Other certificates not specified	10
Charter party, per vessel of 300 tons	3 00
Between 300 and 600	5 00
Exceeding 600	10 00
Contract, broker's notes of sale or exchange of goods, stocks, bonds, notes, real estate, etc.	10
Conveyances, value between $100 and $500	50
Telegraph messages	01
Custom house entry, not over $100	25
Between $100 and $500	50
Over $500	1 00
Custom house entry for withdrawal	50
Insurance (life), for each $100 of policy	08
Industrial weekly payment plan, 40 per cent. of first weekly payment.	
Leases—For one year	25
Between one and three years.	50
Over three years	1 00
Manifest for custom house entry or clearance for foreign port, per ship of 300 tons	1 00
Between 300 and 600 tons.	3 00
Exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Mortgage—between $1,000 and $1,500	25
For each $500 addition	25
Passage ticket to foreign port, costing not over $30	1 00
Between $30 and $60	3 00
Over $60	5 00
***Power of attorney to vote	10
****To sell, rent or collect	25
Protests of notes, etc	25
Warehouse receipts	25
Medicinal proprietary articles and perfumery, cosmetics, etc per package of 5 cents, retail price	00125
Between 15 and 25 cents	00625
Chewing gum, per package of $1, retail value	04
Sparkling or other wines, per pint bottle	01
Petroleum and sugar refining or transporting oil or other products by pipe line, excise tax on gross receipts exceeding $250,000	.0025 per cent.
Palace or parlor cars seats or berths, per seat or berth	01
**Legacies between $10,000 and $25,000 to lineal descendant, or brother or sister of testator per $100 clear value	75
To descendants of brother or sister of testator	1 50
To brother or sister of father or mother of testator, or their descendants	3 00
To brother or sister of grandparents of testator, or their descendants	4 00
To other beneficiaries	5 00
Tax on legacies between $25,000 and $100,000, multiplied by one and one half—	
Between $100 000 and $500,000, multiplied by two	
Between $500 000 and $1,000,000, multiplied by two and one half.	
Over $1,000,000, multiplied by three.	

THESE SCHEDULES WILL GO INTO EFFECT IN SIXTY DAYS.

Mixed flour, dealers, per annum	$ 12 00
Per package, imports included, between 98 and 196 lbs	04

*7½ per cent. discount allowed.

**Wives and husbands exempt.

***Religious, literary, charitable societies and public cemeteries exempt.

****Claims against United States exempt.

THE STAMP TAX PENALTIES

The stamp sections of the act went into effect yesterday, of which the following are important:

Sec. 9. That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by this act, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used. And if any person shall fraudulently make use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this act without so effectually canceling and obliterating such stamp, except as before mentioned, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court. * *

Sec. 10. That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, or shall accept or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, with design to evade the payment of any stamp tax, any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note for the payment of money, liable to any of the taxes imposed by this act, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax hereby charged thereupon, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Death of Mr. John R. Latta.

The Wilmington Star of Friday contains the following:

Mr. John R. Latta, auditor of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and a well known citizen of Wilmington, died at his residence, 308 North Front street, yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock after a very brief illness. He was stricken with paralysis about eight months ago, but had about recovered from its effects, when a second one came yesterday shortly after dinner. He was at his desk in the Coast Line offices during the morning and left for dinner about 1:30. Soon after he was seized with paralysis and never regained consciousness.

Mr. Latta was born in Fayetteville on September 10, 1835, and was a son of Mr. John C. Latta. He came to Wilmington when about ten years of age.

For several years before the war he was engaged in the mercantile business. On November 29, 1869, he was married to Miss Kate Ralston, of Georgetown, S. C. She, with three sons, Willie L. Latta, Dozier L. Latta and Linwood D. Latta, survive the deceased.

Mr. Latta was a trusted official of the Atlantic Coast Line, and had been connected with branches of the system for the past thirty-four years. He had held various positions in the railroad service, among them paymaster of the Manchester & Augusta Railroad. Of late years he had been auditor of the W. C. & A. Railroad.

The officers of the road held him in high esteem and speak with unstinted praise of his fidelity in the discharge of his duties. * * He was * * adjutant of the 13th N. C. Regiment, Confederate States Army.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. King Bros.

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Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Annie E. Flowers, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of June, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 18th day of June, 1898.

W. H. FLOWERS, Executor.

H. L. COOK, Attorney.

Hot Springs?

NO!

If you want to get rid of money go to some springs.

If you want to get rid of disease, stay at home and take P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy for Rheumatism and all forms of Blood Poisoning, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Malaria.

James Newton, Aberdeen, Ohio, says P. P. P. did him more good than three months treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

W. T. Timmons, of Waxahatchie, Tex., says his rheumatism was so bad that he was confined to his bed for months. Physicians advised Hot Springs, Ark., and Mineral Wells, Texas, at which places he spent seven weeks in vain, with knees so badly swollen that his tortures were beyond endurance. P. P. P. made the cure, and proved itself, as in thousands of other cases, the best blood purifier in the world, and superior to all Sarsaparillas and the so-called Rheumatic Springs.

M. F. Ballantyne, of Ballantyne & McDonough's Iron Foundry, Savannah, Ga., says that he has suffered for years from Rheumatism, and could get no relief from any source but P. P. P., which cured him entirely. He extols the properties of P. P. P. on every occasion.

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June 3, 1898--d&w6w

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Schedule in Effect June 27th, 1898.

TRAIN NO. 8 EASTBOUND.

Leave Aberdeen,	1:00 p m
Leave Leavitt's,	1:15 "
Arrive at Endon,	2:00 "
Leave Endon,	2:10 "
Leave Montrose,	3:00 "
Leave Mill Creek,	3:20 "
Arrive at Raeford,	3:35 "

RETURNING GOING WEST—TRAIN NO. 9.

Leave Raeford,	4:10 p m
Leave Montrose,	4:55 "
Leave Leavitt's,	5:25 "
Arrive at Aberdeen,	5:40 "

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CROATAN..... Saturday, June 18
BENEFACTOR..... Saturday, June 25

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BENEFACTOR.....Tuesday, June 21
CROATAN.....Tuesday, June 28

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND	No. 1 Daily
Leave Wilmington	7 45 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10 55 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11 05 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11 08 "
Leave Sanford,	11 12 "
Leave Climax	12 32 p m
Arrive Greensboro	2 25 "
Leave Greensboro,	3 00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3 10 "
Leave Walnut Cove	3 58 "
Leave Rural Hall,	4 29 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4 57 "
	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND	No. 2 Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	8 40 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	10 35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10 50 "
Leave Greensboro,	11 06 "
Leave Greensboro,	11 35 "
Leave Climax,	12 13 p m
Leave Sanford,	12 43 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	2 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	3 03 "
Leave Fayetteville,	3 53 "
Arrive Wilmington	4 15 "
	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 3 Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8 00 a m
Arrive Maxton,	9 03 "
Leave Maxton,	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 4 Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4 33 p m
Leave Hope Mills,	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs,	5 25 "
Arrive Maxton,	6 09 "
Leave Maxton,	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville.	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND	No. 16 Mixed Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	9 40 a m
Leave Climax,	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro,	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11 07 "
Arrive Madison,	11 55 "

| SOUT